manner as the Chriſtians do. Many inſtances are produced to this purpoſe by Dr Prideaux in his *Connect. of the Hist. of the Old and New Test.* vol. iv. p. 777, &c.

Theſe targums are publiſhed to the beſt advantage in the ſecond edition of the great Hebrew Bible ſet forth at Baſil by Buxtorf the father, *anno* 1610; for he has rectified the Chaldee text, and reformed the vowel pointings in it : the targums having at firſt been written without vowel points, which were afterwards added very erroneouſly by ſome Jews.

TARIF, a table or catalogue containing the names of different sorts of merchandize, with the duties to be paid as ſettled by authority amongſt trading nations.

TARPA (Spurius Mecius), a Latin critic in the time of Julius Cæsar and Auguſtus. He had his tribunal in the temple of Apollo, where, with four assiſtants, he passed ſentence on the works of the poets. Cicero and Horace make honourable mention of this critic.

TARPAULIN, a piece of canvaſs, well tarred over, to keep off the rain from any place. The term is alſo often applied in a burleſque ſenſe to a perſon that has been all his life bred to the sea.

TARPEIAN, in Roman antiquity, an appellation given to a ſteep rock in Rome ; whence, by the law of the twelve tables, thoſe guilty of certain crimes were precipi­tated. It took its name from Tarpeia, a veſtal virgin, who was killed by the Sabines, as related under the article Rome, n⁰ 24.

TARQUIN *the* Elder, king of Rome, ſucceeded Ancus Martius 615 B. C. See Rome, n⁰ 35—40.

*TARQUIN the Proud,* a tyrant and uſurper. See the ar­ticle Rome, n⁰ 49—51, &c.

TARRAGON, or dragon-wort. See Artemisia.

TARROCK, in ornithology, a ſpecies of Larus.

TARSHISH, or Tartessus, a town frequently men­tioned by ancient authors, the ſituation of which it is difficult to aſcertain. See the opinions of Mr Bruce and Dr Doig on this ſubject under the article Ophir.

TARTAN, in ſea language, a ſmall coaſting veſſel navi­gated in the Mediterranean ſea, and having only one maſt and a bowſprit, the principal ſail, which is extremely large, being extended by a lateen-yard. When tartans put up a ſquare sail, it is called a s*ail of fortune.*

TARTAR, a hard ſolid ſubſtance which ſeparates from wine after complete fermentation, and adheres to the top and sides of the caſks. See the *Index* to Chemistry and Pharmacy.

TARTARY, a very large country of Asia, situated between 57⁰ and 160⁰ of E. Long. reckoning from the west end of the iſle of Ferro, and between 37⁰ and 55⁰ of Lat. It is bounded on the north by Siberia, or that part of Asia which belongs to Ruſſia ; on the west by the rivers Don, Wolga, and Kama, which ſeparate it from Ruſſia ; on the ſouth by the Euxine and Caſpian Seas, Karazm, the two Bukharias, China, and Korea; and on the eaſt, by the Oriental or Tartarian ocean. It extends from eaſt to west the ſpace of 104 degrees in longitude, or 4145 geographical miles ; but its breadth is not proportion­able, being not above 960 miles where broadeſt, and where narroweſt 330.

This vaſt region is divided into two great parts ; the one called the *Western,* the other the *Eastern Tartary.*

Western Tartary, which is much more extensive than the Eaſtern, containing 139 degrees of longitude out of 161, is inhabited by a great number of nations, or tribes of people, who are called *Mungls* or *Mungals,* by them­ſelves ; and *Moguls* or *Tartars,* indifferently, by other na­tions.

The principal mountains, or rather chains of mountains, found in this part of Great Tartary, may be divided into three classes : firſt, thoſe which run along the northern bor­ders of it ; and though perhaps not always contiguous, or of the ſame denomination, go under the general name of *Ulug Tag,* or *Dag,* that is, the *Great Mountain.* Secondly, thoſe which make the ſouthern bounds, and are called *Kichug Tag,* or the *Lesser Mountain.* The third great chain is called *Mount Altay,* lying nearly in the middle, between the Caſpian Sea and Eaſtern Tartary, and ex­tending between the other two, in about the 110th degree of longitude.

The principal rivers of Weſtern Tartary, beſides the Dnie­per, Don, and Wolga, are the Jaik or Yaik, and Yem, both deſcending from the Ulug Tag, and falling into the Caſpian Sea on the north side : the river Ili or Khonghis, which riſes out of the Kichug Tag, on the borders of Lit­tle Bukharia, and runs north-weſt into the lake Palkasi, which is about forty miles long, and 30 broad, in latitude 48⁰, longitude 97⁰, reckoning from the iſle of Ferro : on this river the khan of the Eluths or Kalmucks uſually reſides : the river Irtiſh, Irtis, or Erchis, which riſes in Mount Altay, and runs weſtward, inclining to the north, between two branches of it, into the lake Sayſan, Saſſan, or Iſan, called alſo *Honhotu-Nor,* 90 miles long from west to eaſt, and 40 broad, in latitude 47⁰ 30', longitude 104⁰; ; from whence iſſuing again, it passes north-weſt, through part of Siberia, and falls into the Oby, which has its ſource in the ſame mountain, about one degree to the north of that of the Irtiſh ; and ſeven or eight degrees to the north-eaſt riſes the Kem or Jeniſea, which runs weſtward for the ſpace of ſeven or eight degrees, and then turning northward enters Siberia. The next river of note is the Selinga, which riſes out of the lake Kofogol, Hutuktu or Khutuktu, which is 70 miles long from ſouth to north, and 20 broad, in latitude 52⁰, longitude 118⁰, not far from the iource of the Jeniſea, and taking a ſweep ſouthward, round by the eaſt, falls north­ward into the lake Baykal in Siberia, about 30 leagues north-weſt of the city Selinghinſkoy, which ſtands upon it. Into the Selinga runs the Orkon, coming from the ſouth- weſt ; and into the Orkon the, Tula, riſing eaſtward in Mount Kentey. On the ſame mountain riſes alſo two other rivers, *viz.* the Onon, called alſo by the Tartars *Saghalian Ula,* or the Dragon river, and by the Russians *Amur ;* which running north-eaſtward, and then taking a large ſweep by the ſouth, rolls along the bounds of Eaſtern Tar­tary, and falls into the Eaſtern Ocean. On its banks ſtand two cities ; Nerchinſkoy or Nipchew, a frontier of the Russians, almoſt due north of Pekin in China ; and Saghalian Ula, poſſeſſed by the Chineſe. Another large river is the Kerlon or Kerulon, which running north-eaſtward, falls in­to the lake Kulon or Dalay, which is 60 miles long from ſouth-weſt to north-eaſt, and 27 broad, in latitude 48⁰ 30', longitude 135⁰, and iſſuing out again under the name of *Ergona* or *Argun,* joins the Saghalian Ula, about 170 miles beyond Nerchinſkoy. To theſe let us add the river Kalka, from whence, though ſmall, the Kalka-Moguls or Mongols take their name. It riſes in the mountains, ſeparating Eaſt- ern from Weſtern Tartary, and, running eaſtward, falls in­to the lake Puir, and then into that of Kulon, before ſpoken of.

In the middle of a deſert, on the banks of the river Irtiſh, is a remarkable piece of antiquity called Sedmy Palaty, or *the ſeven palaces.*

Above the Sedmy Palaty, towards the ſource of the Ir­tiſh, grows the beſt rhubarb in the world, without the leaſt culture. In the plain of this country alſo, about eight or ten days journey from Tomſky in Siberia, are found many